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smaller brothers have rushed forward, caught the big brother by the hand, and appealed to him: "Come, brother; we will lead you to a higher and a nobler ground." The big brother, impressed by the spirit of the appeal, be it said to his honor, gladly assented, and tonight a nation is hoping, yea, praying, for peace and for the glory which follows peace between all nations.

Remarks of Jackson H. Ralston.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The president has kindly referred to my association with the first case in the Hague Court. I had not intended to speak of that. I may say, however, that it had seemed as if there was practically a boycott put upon the Hague Court, for several years had gone by before its doors were opened to any case. They were opened, however, by the Pious Fund Case, which involved an issue between the United States and Mexico. I may say that when this Government said to Mexico that the matter should be put up to some special tribunal or to the Hague Court, Mexico very promptly said, "Let us go to the Hague Court."

I did not rise, however, to speak about that or any other case, but I wanted to discuss another matter within the very few minutes I shall occupy your attention. The American Peace Society is eighty-six years old, as we are told. Within that time it has, of course, done a great work in the way of education, in the way of propaganda, and for many years to come it will be possible to continue that work. But something more, in my judgment, is necessary. Propaganda work has, after all, a certain academic nature. It does not appeal to the imaginations of men; it does not appeal to their hearts to a large degree, and it is not that concrete, practical application which so often appeals to the American mind. It is a good thing by way of preparing the groundwork; but if we would exercise anything like an important influence on the events of today, more than mere propaganda, in my judgment, is needed. There are concrete, practical questions coming up all the time, and we are not altogether meeting them. You may address multitudes of men gathered together in different places on the subject of peace, and they will applaud you for a moment, and they will go away and forget in the course of a very short time the substance of what has been said to them. You must ask men to do something. You must have their energies directed to certain important, definite propositions. That, at least, is my judgment with regard to the matter.

What are these things to be? The general nature of some of them has been indicated by the speeches that have been made. Others will suggest themselves to you. It is, or ought to be, made absolutely illegitimate for a nation to sell armament to another nation. I look upon it as a high crime to sell armament to a nation which is at war. It ought to be illegitimate for one nation to be able through its citizens to subscribe to the bonds of another nation engaged or proposing to engage in war, knowing that the bonds are issued for that purpose.

These things, as I see them, appeal to me as being absolutely necessary. I have yet, however, to see that

any member of Congress has addressed himself—I mean through the introduction of bills in Congress—to those things which, to my mind, have a supreme value from the standpoint of peace. I think this should be done. We must, I say, be able to throw the whole body of peace sentiment in favor of practical, concrete propositions which may be brought before Congress. You don't know how many real peace people there are in the world until you present to them a practical proposition.

Let me close what I have to say by calling attention to the fact that, while in the House of Representatives we have our Military Committee and Naval Committee, we have no Peace Committee to which such propositions should properly go and by which they should properly be considered. I conceive of nothing more useful, so far as general propaganda is concerned, than to have a Peace Committee in Congress, whether it be on the nomination of this society or of members of Congress, and this committee should be authorized to advise the House of Representatives relative to all propositions having a practical bearing upon the general campaign for peace.

Remarks of Senator John Sharp Williams.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

"Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers." The Secretary of State has recalled to my mind the old adage: "The thoughts of God multiply very slowly in the hearts of men."

I do not for my own part doubt but that as we go along living our national lives, overcoming international obstacles of one sort or another, we become better fitted for the peace of tomorrow. So far from believing that the best way to prepare for peace is to prepare for war, I think that the best way while in a state of peace to get more peace, or to continue the peace we have, is to accumulate the munitions of peace, and the munitions of peace consist largely of knowledge and mutual respect.

It seems to me that if we are to be prepared for war in order that we may have peace we are going back internationally to the pioneer condition that existed among individuals in my own country at one time. Every man carried a six-shooter, and it was universally believed that a man was more apt to avoid having any fighting to do if he had a six-shooter than if he did not have a six-shooter. After awhile it was found out, however, that whenever there was a dispute one would shoot quick because the other might shoot quicker. Thus going prepared for war brought on war.

To go back to the Tennysonian couplet, "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers," you have all the knowledge about the evils of war you want. There is Norman Angell's "Great Illusion," the book on "War and Waste," etc. You know that war means hell—hell on men, women, business, civilization, morals, education, good neighborhood, and everything else. You don't need any more knowledge on that subject—nobody needs that. Even Sherman confessed it. You are not going to bring about a state of peace by getting any more knowledge of that kind. Every one knows that war is not only criminal, but foolish, idiotic, insane. There is

only one thing worse than war, and that is a useless state of permanent and increasing preparation for war.

My friends, people tell you that the death that comes to men in war is its chief evil. What if men are killed—after two generations the world doesn't know who they were and does not miss them. Humanity is like a great ocean—you can take a drop or two out of it, and they will never be missed. Of course death, wounds, suffering, women's tears and heart cries, and all that are bad while you are hearing of one and looking at the other. The making of widows and orphans, that is bad enough; weighing down the people with taxes to pay for the war after it is over, that is bad enough. But that is not the worst thing about war—that corrects itself. The worst thing about war is that every war in the world throws the world back something like a generation, and you never catch up. You are a generation behind where you would have been in all the finer things for eternity. You do, of course, after awhile reach the point you desire, but you reach it a generation later. War means for the time being a disruption of educational, social, agricultural, industrial, and financial relations of every description; it means the deflection of the human intellect from the solution of these great questions: from State, from mutual, kindly consideration, mutual love and help, and mutual development.

I was, of course, glad to hear all that has been said here tonight. I wanted to impress upon you, however, that you are not going to bring about peace in the world until you bring about a love for peace. The great public must be made to love peace. The passion for war must be made to be a passion for peace. A false but great and old passion can be met and eliminated as a world-controlling motive only by a true, a new, and a greater passion. Hence learn to say and feel, with Thomas Jefferson: "I frankly confess my *passion* is peace." It must come through wisdom, not knowledge; it will not come through teaching the heads of men; it must come, if at all, by teaching their hearts.

Eighty-sixth Annual Report of the Directors of the American Peace Society.

Mr. President and Members of the American Peace Society:

The Directors submit herewith, as the Eighty-sixth Annual Report of the work of the Society and of the general status of the peace movement throughout the world, the special Annual Reports of the Secretary and the Executive Director.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To the Board of Directors:

The Secretary herewith submits his Annual Report: Because of a serious breakdown in his health in the early part of the year, the Secretary was unable for several months to take charge of the administrative work of the office, and only in small measure, in the latter part of the year, of his editorial duties. He desires to record his heartfelt thanks to the Executive Committee, who granted him a generous leave of absence, and to the

Executive Director, who kindly took charge of his different duties, and thus made it possible for the department to go on without hindrance or impairment. Since the first of January he has sufficiently recovered again to take up his work, attending to his correspondence and editing the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* with the aid of his daughter and the help of friends, who have generously contributed articles for the journal.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Board of Directors held its semi-annual meeting on December 5 in Washington, and met again on May 8, preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society. Among the important matters which claimed the attention of the Board were these: it was decided that the Society is "by virtue of its organization essentially a National Peace Council, and that as such it should be developed in scope and efficiency"; the question of a suitable celebration of the centenary of the rise of the peace movement in 1815 was discussed, and the appointment of a committee to consider plans was left to the Executive Committee. Resolutions were adopted regarding the Third Hague Conference, the Naval Holiday, the repeal of the exemption clause in the Panama Canal Tolls Act, the renewal of the arbitration treaties, the reduction of the battleship program, and the celebration of the centenary of peace between Great Britain and this country.

The Executive Committee has had under its care the executive work of the Society, and has met regularly once a month, except during July and August. Copies of the records of these meetings have been sent each month to the members of the Board. The Executive Committee has had under advisement many important questions relating to the Society's work. It has considered carefully the matter of finances and the appropriations to Branch Societies. To make the fiscal year correspond with the time of receiving the annual subvention from the Carnegie Endowment, it was voted that the appropriations to the societies hereafter be made from July to July. Branch societies have been requested to hold their annual meetings and appoint their representative Directors at a time closely preceding the Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society, so that the reports may be in hand and the terms of office coincide as nearly as possible. The Committee has appointed subcommittees as follows: to study the functions of the Society as a National Peace Council; to consider plans for the appropriate celebration in 1915 of the rise of the peace movement; on finance; on legislation; to confer with President Butler and the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment in regard to the possibility of securing an increased subvention. The Committee appointed the Secretary and Executive Director as official delegates of the Society to the Twentieth International Peace Congress at the Hague in August last, and Mr. Call attended.

FINANCES.

According to the report of the Treasurer, the total receipts for the year have been \$39,632.53 and the total expenditures \$43,002.43. Thus it will be seen that expenditures have exceeded income by \$3,369.90. The total receipts, including balance from last year, have